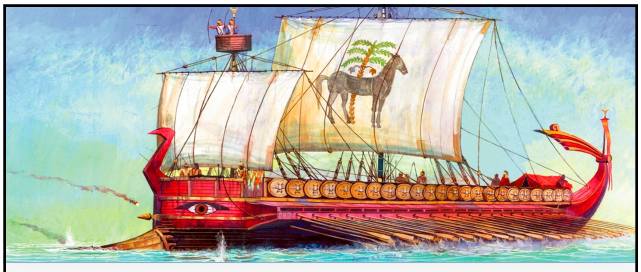
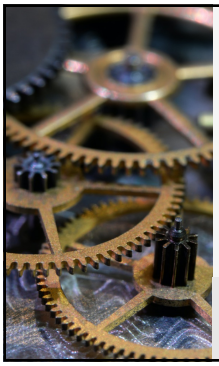


The Nemesis of Carthage

History of Ancient Rome | Meeting #5

1



Upcoming Dates

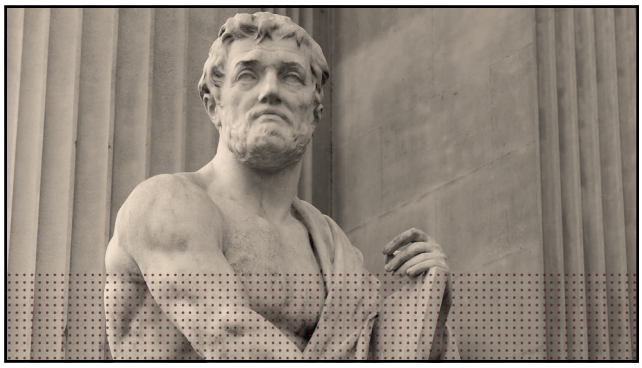
- Monday, March 9
  Images Essay Due
- Monday, March 23
  Proposal Due
- Sunday, March 8
  Responses for Week 5 Due

2

Five things today

- Veii and the Sack
- Carthage
- The First Punic War
- Hannibal and the Second Punic War
- City and Empire

3



4

Quiz #3 | The Nemesis of Carthage

1. Carthage was known for
   a. a focus on farming with no interest in trade
   b. incompetence in sailing and shipbuilding
   c. its descent from the Phoenicians of Tyre
   d. succeeding despite being situated in a place of little strategic importance

2. All of the following are true of the First Punic War EXCEPT:
   a. The war came out of a conflict over Sicily, which both Rome and Carthage coveted
   b. The call for aid from the Mamertines was backed by all Romans as a just and noble cause
   c. Lacking in naval power to fight Carthage, Rome used a captured Carthaginian warship as a model for a new 100-ship armada
   d. Rome's win resulted in a punitive treaty and Rome's first provincial territories

3. Before the Second Punic War, the river Ebro was the boundary between
   a. Carthaginian and Roman territory in Spain
   b. Carthage and Egypt
   c. Italy and Gaul
   d. the worlds of the living and of the dead

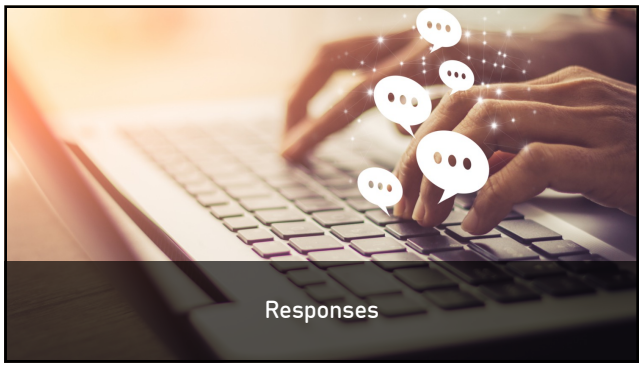
4. All of the following are battles in which the Romans suffered disastrous defeats at the hands of Carthaginian forces EXCEPT:
   a. Battle of Zama (202 BCE)
   b. Battle of Lake Trasimene (217 BCE)
   c. Battle of the Trebia (218 BCE)
   d. Battle of Cannæ (216 BCE)

5. Fabius Maximus was known as "Cunctator" ("the Delayer") because he
   a. stalled Rome's entry into the Second Punic War
   b. avoided battle with Hannibal's superior forces
   c. conducted his morning rituals in the afternoon
   d. made annoyingly long speeches in the Senate

Extra Credit

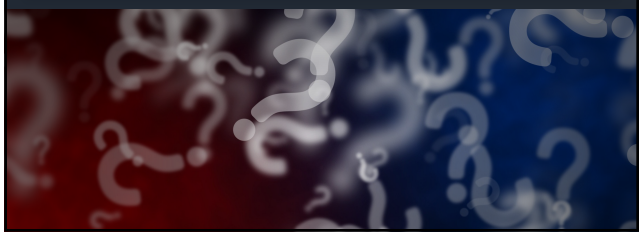
EC. Did Rome win the war with Hannibal, or did Hannibal lose it? Explain one key thing that you think either (a) Rome did to win, or (b) Hannibal did to lose, the Second Punic War.

5



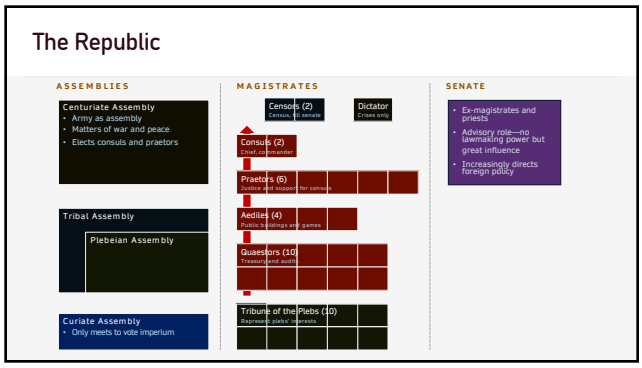
6

Questions about whatever



7

The Republic



8

Primary Source Reading

Fragments

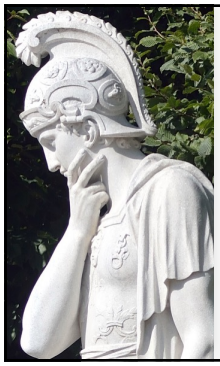
The Twelve Tables

9

Dictator

10

11



Dictator

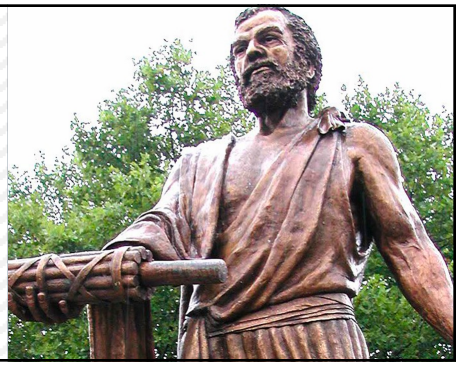
- Response to any Rome-threatening crisis—domestic, military, or religious
- Requested by senate or people
- Chosen by a consul
- Total authority of the Roman state
  - No colleague
  - Exempt from veto and appeal
- Bound to his mandate
- Resigns on resolution of crisis

12

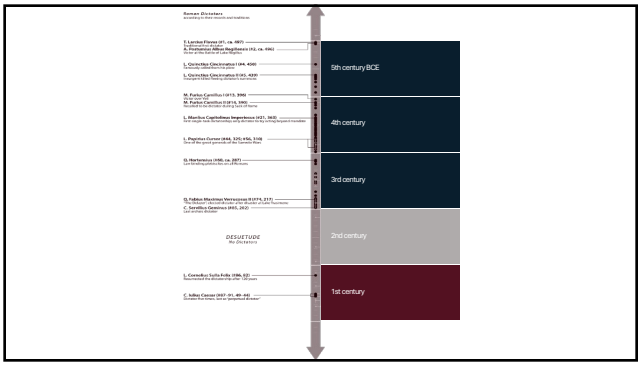
Primary Source Reading

Cicero, Dionysius

The Mythology of the Farmer General



13

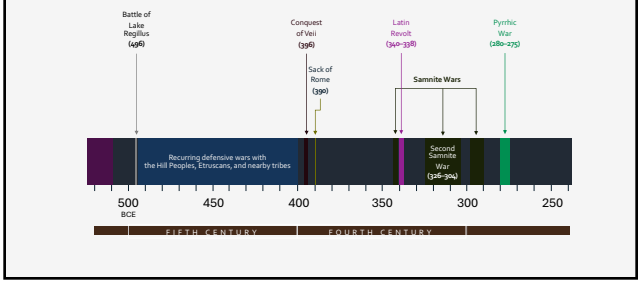


14

Capture of Veii

15

Italian Wars—Timeline



16

The Etruscan shadow

17

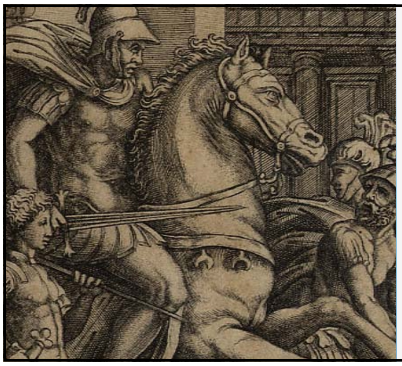
Etruscan wealth

18

Veii

- Nearest Etruscan city-state
- Powerful and wealthy
  - Abundant fertile land
  - Commerce and industry

19



Rome on the offensive

- Veii had been raiding Roman territory and trade
- Rome flips from defense to offense
- Multi-year siege
- Rome appoints a dictator, Camillus

20

Conquest of Veii

- Camillus's strategy
- Evocatio
  - Extraction of Veii's patron god

21

Legacies of the Capture of Veii

- Rome's sense of power
- Rome's wealth and standard of living
- Rome as an economic and military power
- Shift from defense to conquest
- Dictator as champion and savior

22

Slavery and the Roman economy

- Increased wealth allows for increased slavery
- Slavery becomes innate to Roman society and commerce
  - Domestic
  - Agricultural
  - Industrial
  - Mining

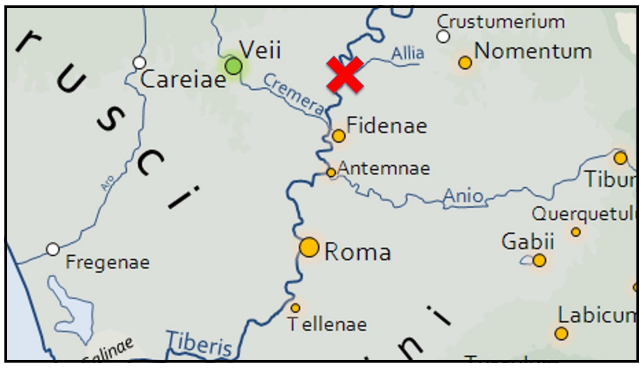
23

The Sack of Rome

24

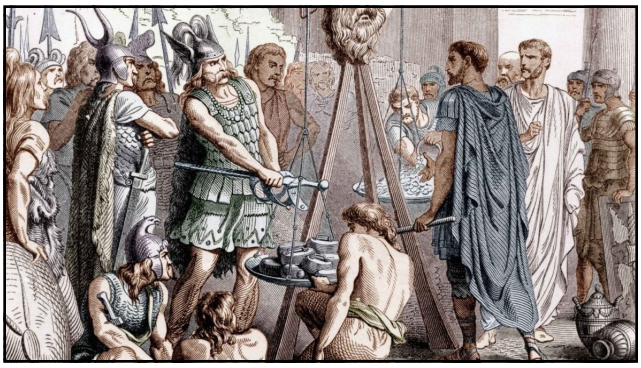

Migration of the Senones
Rome
Arrival of the Senonian Gauls
Celtic tribes north of the Alps
Some Gauls cross the Alps
Sesonians migrate further
They hear about Rome's new wealth

25


Crustumerium
Veii
Nomentum
Careiae
Allia
Cremera
Fidenae
Antemnae
Anio
Querquetul
Gabii
Roma
Fregenae
Tellenae
Labicun
Tiberis

26

27



28

29

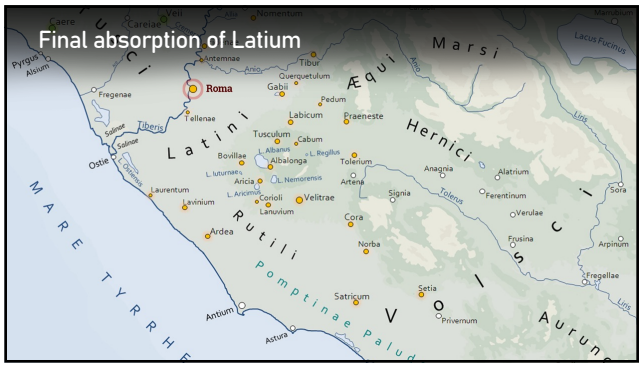
Legacies of the Sack of Rome

- Damage to Roman buildings and records
- Dread of the Gaul
- Protection of Rome through control of central Italy

30

Control over central Italy

31



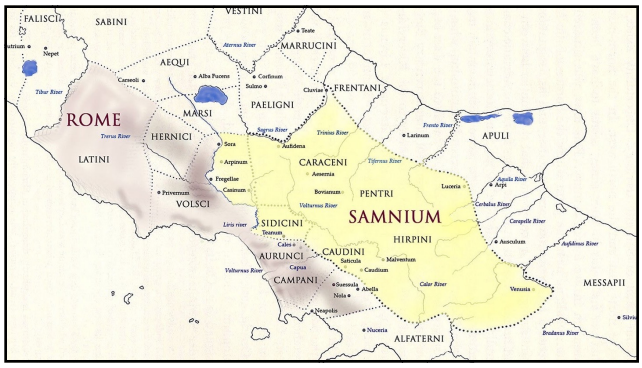
32

Primary Source Reading

Livy

The Defeat of the Latins

33

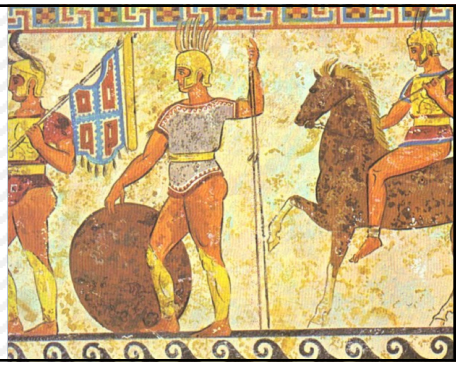


34

Primary Source Reading

Livy

The Samnites' 'Linen Legion' Remains Undaunted

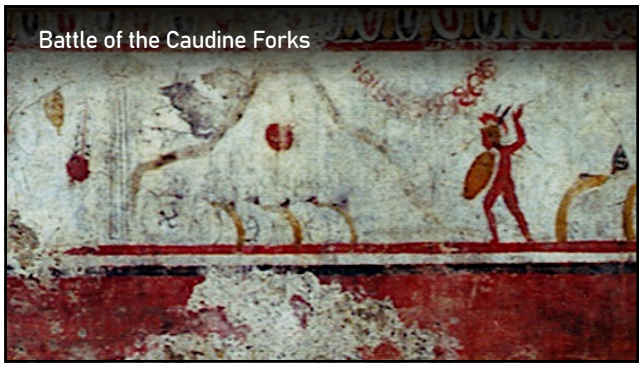


35

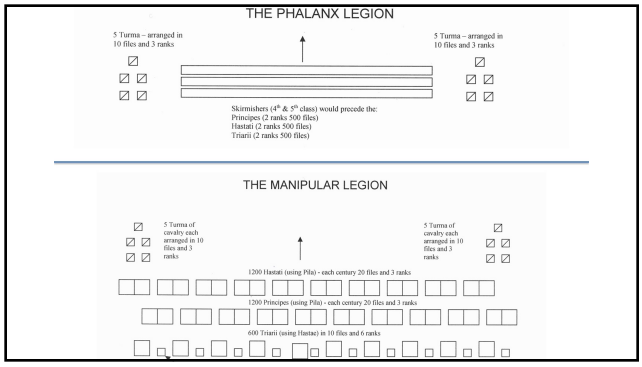
Early Roman warfare

- Influenced by the Etruscans
  - Etruscans were influenced by the Greeks
- Early legions were based on the hoplite phalanx
  - Effective on the coastal plain
  - Not suited for mountains

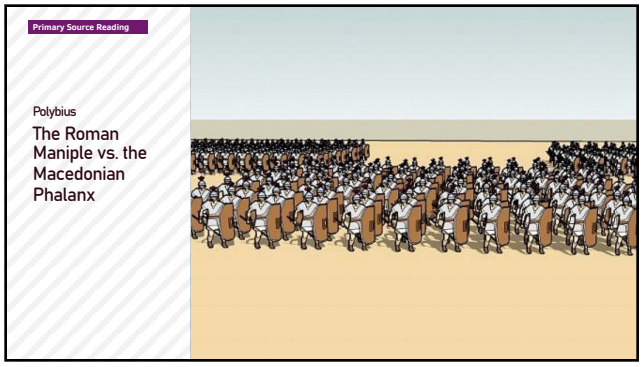
36


Battle of the Caudine Forks

37


THE PHALANX LEGION
5 Turma – arranged in 10 files and 3 ranks
5 Turma – arranged in 10 files and 3 ranks
Skirmishers (4th & 5th class) would precede the:
Principes (2 ranks 500 files)
Hastati (2 ranks 500 files)
Triarii (2 ranks 500 files)
THE MANIPULAR LEGION
5 Turma of cavalry each arranged in 10 files and 3 ranks
5 Turma of cavalry each arranged in 10 files and 3 ranks
1200 Hastati (using Pila) - each century 20 files and 3 ranks
1200 Principes (using Pila) - each century 20 files and 3 ranks
600 Triarii (using Hastae) in 10 files and 6 ranks

38


Primary Source Reading
Polybius
The Roman Maniple vs. the Macedonian Phalanx

39

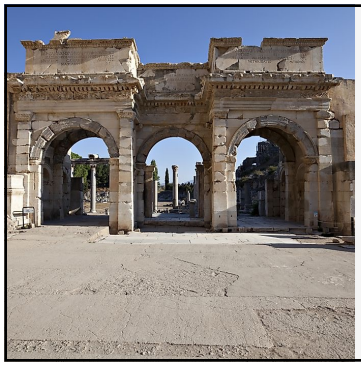
Legacies of the Second Samnite War

- Manipular army means more training and longer service
- Roman control over Samnium and Campania
- Greeks of Southern Italy realize that they're next

40

Romanization

41



Romanization

- Latin Rights
  - Trade
  - Intermarriage
  - Migration
- Municipalities (municipia)
- Colonies (coloni)
- Allies (socii)

42

43

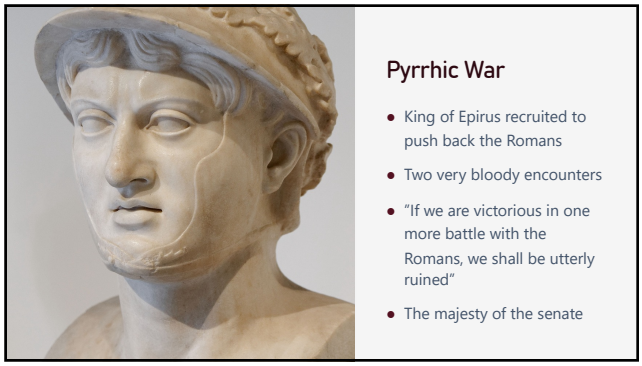
44

Southern Italy and the Pyrrhic War

45

46

47



Pyrrhic War

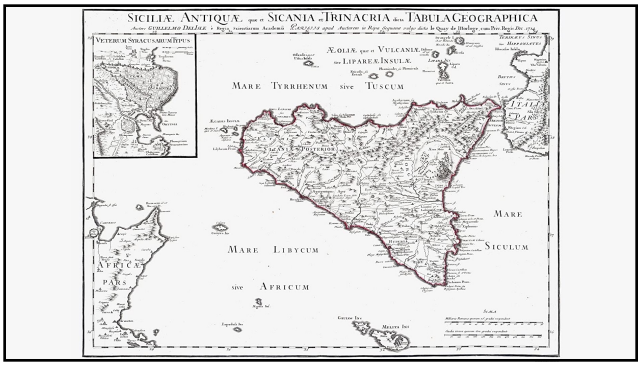
- King of Epirus recruited to push back the Romans
- Two very bloody encounters
- "If we are victorious in one more battle with the Romans, we shall be utterly ruined"
- The majesty of the senate

48

Legacies of the Pyrrhic War

- Demonstration of deep Roman resources even in defeat
- Assertion of hegemony over Italy
- Coveting of Sicily

49

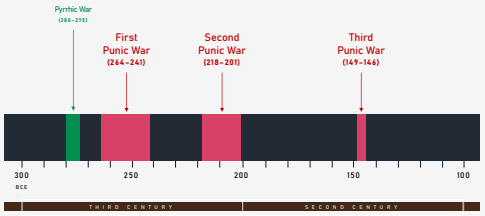


50

Carthage

51

Punic Wars—Timeline



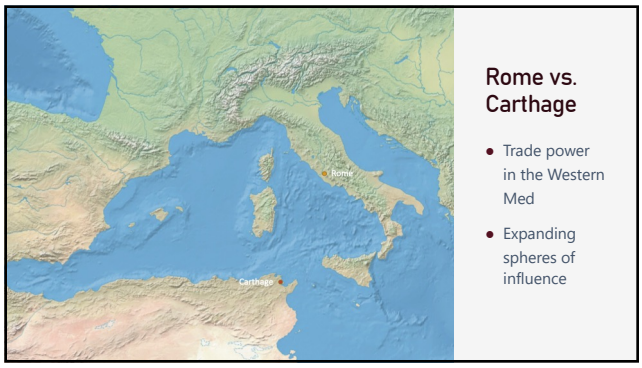
52

53

Why Carthage?

- Inheritor of Phoenician trading skill and maritime technology
- Two outstanding natural harbors
- Ideally situated to command passage of trade in Western Mediterranean
- Old, strong, and established as a naval and economic power

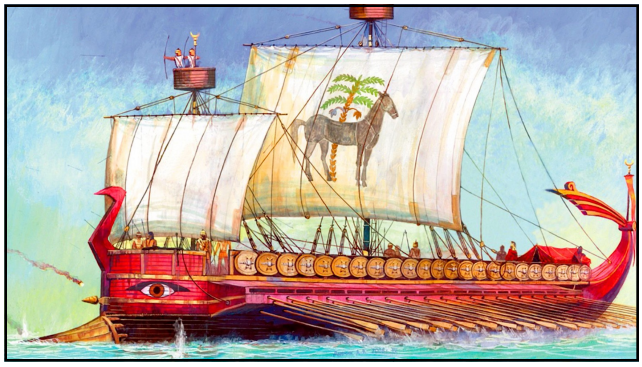
54



Rome vs. Carthage

- Trade power in the Western Med
- Expanding spheres of influence

55



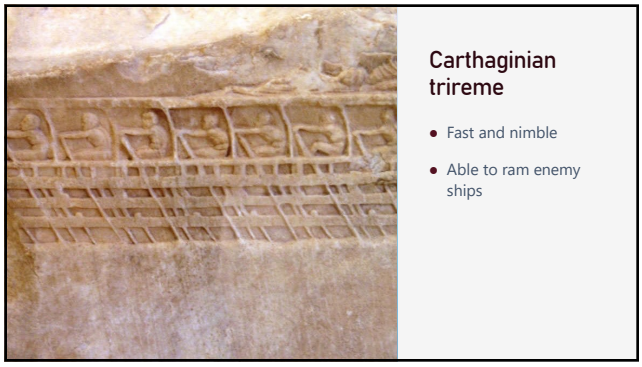
56

First Punic War

57

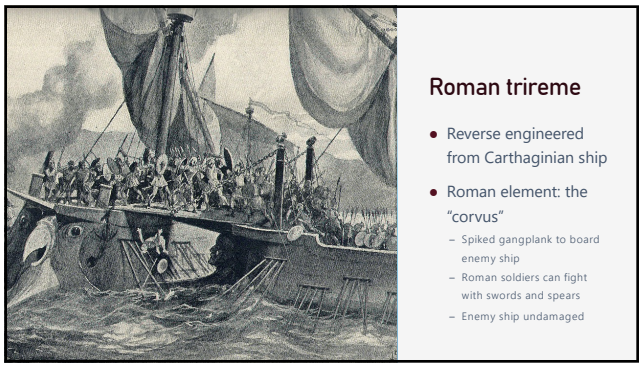

Sicily
Carthage
What causes the First Punic War?

58


Carthaginian trireme
Fast and nimble
Able to ram enemy ships

59

60



Roman trireme

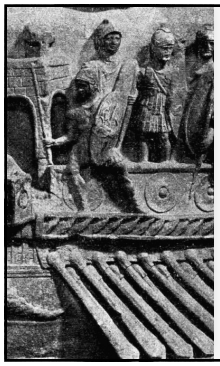
- Reverse engineered from Carthaginian ship
- Roman element: the "corvus"
  - Spiked gangplank to board enemy ship
  - Roman soldiers can fight with swords and spears
  - Enemy ship undamaged

61

62

63

64



Legacies of the First Punic War

- Rome survives through adaptation by becoming a sea power
- Rome now an international power on par with Carthage
- Punitive terms of the peace open the way for the Second Punic war
- Rome must now administer foreign conquered territory

65

The province

66

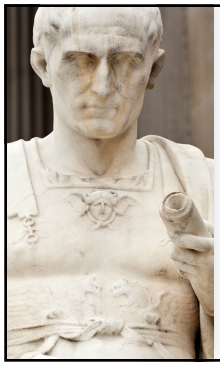
67

Promagistrates

A promagistrate is

- an ex-praetor or ex-consul…
- whose imperium has been extended (prorogued) beyond his term of office…
- and is then given a portfolio of responsibilities (province)

68



The dangers of the proconsul

- Possesses imperium but is not constrained by the traditional limitations of the office
- No colleague
- Sometimes left in place for years
- Far from Rome
- No support staff
- An army at his command

69

The Second Punic War

70

71

72

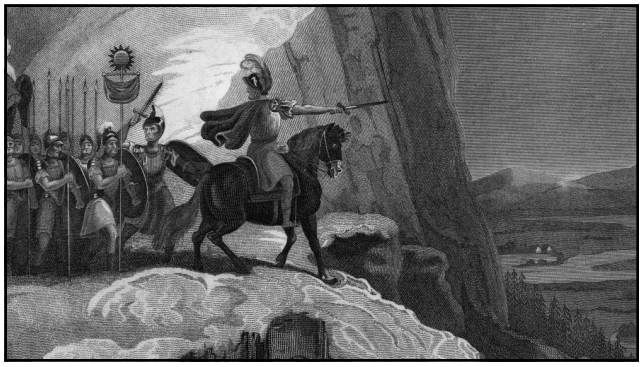
Primary Source Reading

Cornelius Nepos

Hannibal

73

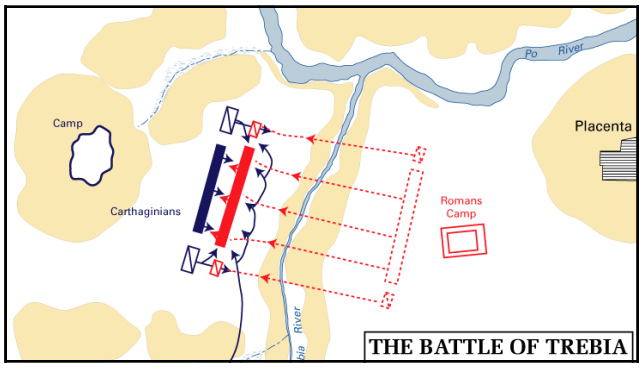
74



75


Gauls
Gauls
218 BCE
First Disaster: Trebia
• Roman forces wiped out
– 20,000 killed (half the Roman-Italian forces)
– Many captured
• Gauls swell Hannibal's forces

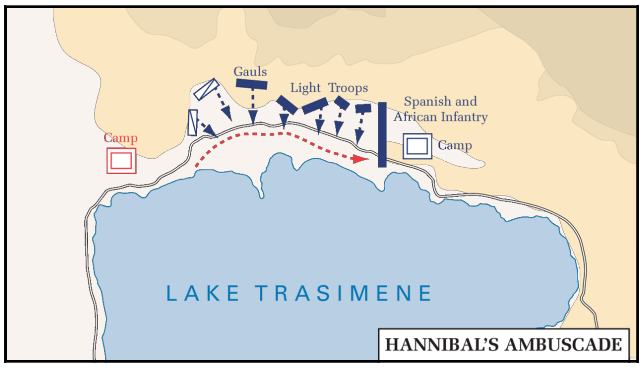
76


Po River
Camp
Placenta
Carthaginians
Romans Camp
THE BATTLE OF TREBIA

77


217 BCE
Second Disaster: Lake Trasimene
• Even worse Roman loss
– 15,000 killed (two thirds of the Roman-Italian forces)
– 6,000–10,000 captured
• Consul C. Flaminius killed
• Italians turn against Rome

78


Gauls
Light Troops
Spanish and
African Infantry
Camp
Camp
LAKE TRASIMENE
HANNIBAL'S AMBUSCADE

79


Fabius the Delayer
Romans terrified
Dictator appointed against Hannibal
Fabius avoids engaging Hannibal
Romans regroup
Q. Fabius Maximus Verrucosus

80

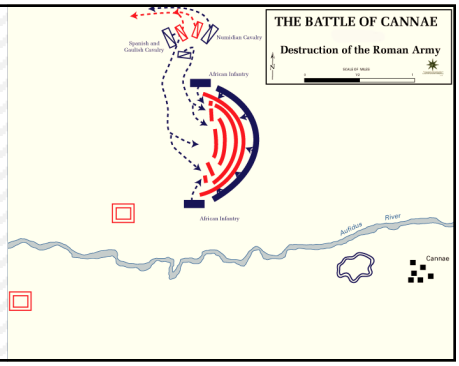

Third Disaster: Cannæ
Most famous Roman defeat
48,200 killed
19,300 captured
Romans certain the city will be destroyed
216 BCE

81

Primary Source Reading

Polybius

The Battle of Cannae



82

83

Why didn't he march on Rome?

- Taking Rome more difficult than defeating her armies
- Hannibal's siege of Rome would have been vulnerable to Rome's other armies
- Carthage's goal was to force Rome into a deal over Spain and weaken its position in Italy, reducing it to a lesser power

84

Hannibal's exposure

- Latins and many Italian tribes remained loyal to Rome
- Hannibal's massacres only drove Rome to bitter resolve never to negotiate with him
- Hannibal loses the support of the Carthaginian senate and nobility

85

Roman response

- Replenish army
- Rebuild alliances
- Undermine Carthaginian navy
- Rituals to appease the gods and strengthen divine support
- Take the offensive

86

Primary Source Reading

Livy, Prudentius

The Magna Mater

87

Syracuse, Sicily

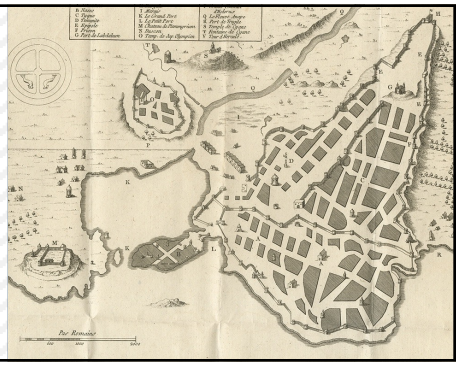
- Allies with Carthage
- Rome besieges by land and sea

88

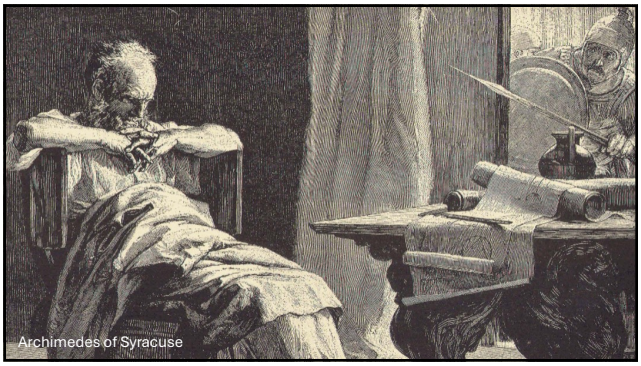
Primary Source Reading

Polybius

The Siege of Syracuse



89

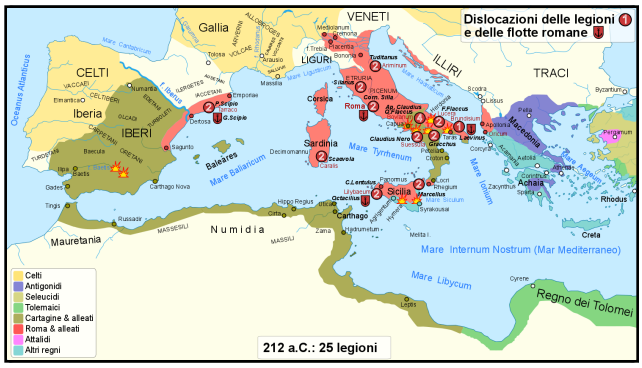


Archimedes of Syracuse

90


Marcellus's Triumph after the sack of Syracuse

91


Dislocazioni delle legioni
e delle flotte romane
Gallia
VENETI
LIGURI
ILLIRI
TRACI
CELTI
Iberia
IBERI
Corsica
Sardinia
Roma
Sicilia
Carthago
Numidia
Mauretania
Baleares
Achaia
Rhodus
Creta
Mare Internum Nostrum (Mar Mediterraneo)
Mare Libycum
Regno dei Tolomei
Celti
Antigonidi
Seleucidi
Tolemaici
Cartagine & alleati
Roma & alleati
Attalidi
Altri regni
212 a.C.: 25 legioni

92

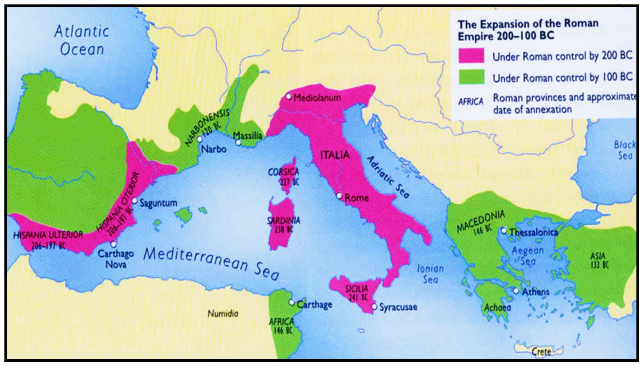

P. Cornelius Scipio (later Africanus)
Taking the offensive
Scipio urges strike on Carthage
Senators fearful
Priority has always been protecting Rome
Eventually persuaded

93


Mar Tirreno
Crotona
(204)
Sicilia
Rhegium
Útica
Siracusa
Cartago
Zama
(202)
Battle of Zama, 202 BCE

94

95


Atlantic Ocean
The Expansion of the Roman Empire 200–100 BC
Under Roman control by 200 BC
Under Roman control by 100 BC
AFRICA Roman provinces and approximate date of annexation
Mediolanum
Massilia
Narbo
ITALIA
Adriatic Sea
Rome
Saguntum
Carthago Nova
Mediterranean Sea
Numidia
Carthage
Syracusae
Ionian Sea
Thessalonica
Aegean Sea
Athens
Achaea
Crete
Black Sea

96

Third Punic War

- Carthage crushed… but still exists
- Cato the Elder: "Carthago delenda est"
- In 149 BCE, Romans find a pretext for attack
- Carthage destroyed
- Territory becomes the province of Africa

97

98